13 January 1976

	MEMORANDUM FOR: Chairman, Information Review Committee	
5X1	ATTENTION : Assistant for Information	
	SUBJECT : FOIA Appeal - George McT. Kahin (74-120)	
	Acting for the O/DCI, the NIO/SSEAAF raises	25X1
	no objection to the declassification and release of the W. W. Rostow	
	memo to McG. Bundy "Meeting Saturday Morning, January 28, in the	
	President's Office, on Vietnam," dated 1/30/61. Therefore, with	
	the concurrence of the DDO, the document may be declassified and	
	released to the requester in its entirety.	
		25X1
	Administrative Officer, DCI	

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Approved For Release 2005/03/07: CIA-RDP80M00165A003100020022-5

29 December 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: D/DCI/NIO

SUBJECT

FOIA Appeal - George McT. Kahin (74-120)

REFERENCE

Attachments

The attachments pertain to an appeal by George McT. Kahin of the sanitization and denial of information contained in one White House document (document #2 on the attached list). The DDO has no objection to release but recommends O/DCI review. Would you undertake to act for the O/DCI in this case?

Administrative Officer, DCI

Atts: a/s

Some background info. from ER is allocked for your info.)

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17 December 1975

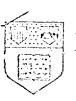
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25X1

	MEMORANDUM FOR: Chairman, Information Review Committee
25X1	ATTENTION: Assistant for Information
	SUBJECT: FOIA Appeal - George McT. Kahin (74-120)
	REFERENCE: A. 10 October 1974 IPS Reply B. Appeal Letter dated 12 November 1975
	1. Summary of Recommendations: Pass document being appealed in toto subject to O/DCI concurrence.
	2. Background: Subject is appealing the deletions made by CIA in only one of twenty-one documents referred for review; these documents were reviewed in reference to NARS Declassification Review NLK 74-3 on behalf of Subject. The document in question was reviewed by the responsible DDO component on 27 September 1974 and at that time had no objection to declassification and/or release pending review by the Office of the DCI. This document was passed to Subject in sanitized form.
	3. Recommendation: This document has been re- reviewed in reference to this appeal. We still have no objection (see Tab B) to the declassification and/or re- lease of the information previously denied to Subject. However, since the O/DCI was the initial denier of the information, I recommend that their concurrence be ob- tained (see Tab B).
25X1	4. of OGC has been advised of this matter and concurs in our recommendation.
	DDO Appeals Officer
	Attachments: TAB A - References TAB B - Appealed documents
	cc: OGC
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Cornellapproved For Release 2005/03/07: CIA-RDP80M00165A0031000200225 11652

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT McGraw Hall ITHACA, NEW YORK 14850

November 12, 1975

Information Review Committee c/o Assistant to the Director Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D.C. 20505

Gentlemen:

I write to request a review of your decision concerning my mandatory review case NLK-74-3, document No. 2. As I understand it, the CIA insists that this be sanitized before it is released.

I respectfully submit that inasmuch as both the Departments of Defense and State concluded that the entire document could be declassified and that this judgment has now been fully concurred in by the National Security Council there is no plausible basis for denying declassification by CIA. Deletion of this portion of the memo from W.W. Rostow to McGeorge Bundy that CIA has stipulated will effectively eviscerate the purport of this memo. This will mean an option laid before the President and seriously considered by him is being denied those seeking to reconstruct one of the most critical periods in the new Kennedy, Administration's approach to the problem of Vietnam.

I do therefore respectfully request that your committee review this decision.

Sincerely,

Georga McT. Kahin

Professor of Government and

International Relations

Copy to: John F. Kennedy Library

52. Hd 40 b 61 MON

10 OCT 1974

14-3

Reference: NLK-25-3

Mr. Richard A. Jacobs

Deputy Assistant Archivist for
Presidential Libraries
Office of Presidential Libraries
National Archives and Records Service
Seventh St. & Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

The CIA has completed its mandatory declassification review of the documents submitted in your request of 12 August on behalf of Mr. George McT. Kahin of Cornell University. There is no objection to declassification and release of the documents to Mr. Kahin except as indicated in Attachment A, subject per your letter to concurrence from the National Security Council, the Department of State, and the Department of Defense.

Attachment A also identifies those documents which, despite the need for continued classification, can be released in sanitized form, provided that the passages bracketed in Attachment B are deleted, and no objection is posed by the other reviewing agencies.

Sincerely, -

Robert S. Young Archivist

Attachments: a/s
ISAS:CPB:BDre11:s1h
(9 October 1974)
Distribution:

Orig. - Addressee

1 - ISAS (Subject)

1 - ISG/DDO

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7 Oct 74

CIA Position on NARS Request NLK 74-3 for Mandatory

Declassification Review on Pehalf of George McT. Kahin, Cornell University

Item	Dato	Description	CIA Tosition
CIA Do	ocurients:		
1	3/25/61	A.W. Dulles memo to JFK: "Operations Against North Vietnam," S	Continue classification per E.O. 11652, 5(B)(2-3)
White	Housa Docum		
1	1/27/61	McG. Bundy memo to McNamara, Rusk, & Dulles re meeting with JFK, S	No objection to declassification.
2	1/30/61	W.W. Rostow memo to McG. Bundy: "Meeting Saturday Morning, January 28, in the President's Office, on Vietnam," TS	Continue classification per E0-11652, 5(B)(1,3). No objection to sanitization provided passages bracketed in Attachment B are deleted.
3	2/ 1/61	R.W. Komer memo to W.W. Rostow: "Forestalling a Crisis in South Vietnam," S	No objection to declassification.
2ţ	3/14/61	C.V. Clifton memo to McG. Bundy re schedule for new Ambassador in Vietnam, C	No objection to declassification.
5	••/.••/••	Unsigned agenda for Task Force Meeting March 20, S	No objection to declassification.
6	3/29/61	W.W. Rostow memo to JFK re Vietnam, C	No objection to declassification.
7	4/3/61	W.W. Rostow memo to JFK: "Vietnam,"	No objection to declassification.
3	4/12/61	V.W. Rostow memo to JFK re Vietnam, S	No objection to declassification.
9	4/15/61	W.W. Rostow memo to JFK: "Durbrow on Alsop on Diem on Vietnam," S	No objection to declassification.
3	4/28/61	R.W. Komer memo to W.W. Rostow: "Comments on Program of Action for Vietnam," TS	No objection to declassification.

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, L	4/28/61	R.H. Johnson memo to W.W. Rostow: "Frogram of Action for Vietnam," TS	Continue classification per EO, 5(B)(3). No objection to sanitization provided passages bracketed in Attachment B are deleted.
12	5/ 3/61	R.W. Komer memo to W.W. Rostow,	No objection to declassification.
13	5/ 4/61	R.W. Komer memo to W.W. Rostow,	No objection to declassification.
14	5/ 5/61	Unsigned item: "U.S. Military Forces in South Vietnam," TS	Continue classification per EO, 5(B)(3). No objection to manification provided passages bracketed in Attachment B are deleted.
15	5/10/61	W.W. Rostow memo to JFK: "Viet- nam NSC Paper," S	No objection to declassifica-
16	5/16/61	R.H. Johnson memo to W.W. Ros- tow: "Meeting of the Task Force on Vietnam, on Thursday, May 11, 1961," S	No objections to declassification.
17	5/17/61	R.H. Johnson memo to W.W. Rostow: "Meeting of the Vietnam Task Force on Monday, May 15, 1961," S	Continue classification per EO 5(B)(3). No objection to sanitization provided passages bracketed in Attachment B are deleted.
18	5/19/61	R.H. Johnson memo to Mc.G. Bundy: "South Vietnam Agency Comments on NSC Action Memorandum No. 52," TS	No objections to declassification.
19	5/24/61	R.H. Johnson memo to W.W. Rostow: "The Possibility of a Coup in South Vietnam," S	No objections to declassifica- tion.
20	5/26/61	W.W. Rostow memo to JFK on Vietnam,	No objections to declassification.
21	5/26/61	R.H. Johnson memo to W.W. Rostow: "Economic Group for South Vietnam," C	No objections to declassification.

MEMORANDUM FOR	: DDO/PIC		9 December 1975
ATTENTION	: Annette B. Swid	er ····	
SUBJECT EA Division has	Documents Conco	ge Mct. Kahin erned: W.W. Rostow to Mc	George Bundy,
a. No objection	to declassification an	d/or release.	
been obtained	to declassification and from the following: tion of any part of the semptions under	Office of the DC request is impossi	I ible at this time.
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Approved For Release 2005/03/07 : CIA-RDP80M00165A003100020022-5

THE WHITE HOUSE T

TOP SECRET

WASHINGTON

January 30, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Bundy

FROM:

19, 39. R.

SUBJECT:

Meeting Saturday Morning, January 28, in the President's Office, on Viet-Nam.

- 1. This memorandum is designed for Mr. Bundy only. It aims to give more detail than should go into a memorandum for the record.
- 2. The President thanked General Lansdale for his memorandum and stated it, for the first time, gave him a sense of the danger and urgency of the problem in Viet-Nam.
- 3. Mr. Parsons opened by describing the problems which had emerged out of joint work between Washington and the field for a plan to reverse the course of events in Viet-Nam. Its elements are these:
- a. An increase in the force levels from 150,000 to 170,000, involving additional cost to the U.S. of \$28.4 million.
- b. The proposal to improve, over two years, the quality of the civil guard, involving additional cost to the U.S. of \$12.7 million.

It is hoped that these two measures, along with the measures set out below, would permit Viet-Nam to move from the defense to the offense.

- c. It is proposed that there be an improved integration of civil and military resources in the Viet-Nam government, from the top to the village level, including a reduction (from the present level of 43) in the number of people reporting personally to Diem and an improvement in the executive quality of those below Diem.
 - d. The creation of a national planning system for the economy.

- e. Increased centralization of governmental institutions.
- f. An improved border and coastal patrol system.
- g. Improved domestic communications.
- h. It is believed the local costs of this program, aside from those suggested above, for the armed forces and the civil guard can be met by the Viet-Nam government without inflation. There is a twenty-page foreword to this plan, and we might wish to get hold of it.
- 4. The President then asked whether this order of magnitude of increase in the armed forces of Viet-Nam would really permit a shift from the defense to the offense. He asked whether the situation was not basically one of politics and morale.
- 5. It was explained that a very high proportion of total Viet-Nam forces was now penned on the front facing a Viet Minh force of 300,000.
- The President asked whether guerrilla forces could be mounted in the Viet Minh area. It was explained that Diem had shown thus far little taste for such operations. Mr. Dulles said that four teams of eight men each had been organized for harassment; that the CIA had other notions about offensive operations; but thus far these teams had been allocated to working on a series of guerrilla pockets in the south of the country, which had moved in over the Laos border. General Lansdale said that he was familiar with the plan, as was Diem. He said that any plan that could work would require that the Vietnamese themselves become fully engaged. Diem's view was that some parts of the American plan made sense, others would be very difficult. For example, he has been able to find only three men who could bear serious executive responsibility beneath him; only three men who could make tough decisions and not simply buck them upward to himself. He also said that he believed an increment of 20,000 men to the armed forces could significantly affect the margin in the field available for counter-guerrilla operations. The Communists had just begun serious political work in the Their objective was to organize some kind of political front capable of bringing Diern down, which they could dominate.
- 7. The President asked what his estimate of the prospects was.
 Lansdale replied that the Communists regard 1961 as their big year. He believed that a maximum American effort could frustrate a definitive effort in 1961 and move over into the offensive in 1962. The essentials were three: first, the Americans in Viet-Nam must themselves be infused with high morale and a will to win, and they must get close to the Vietnamese;

secondly, the Vietnamese must, in this setting, be moved to act with vigor and confidence; third, Diem must be persuaded to let the opposition coalesce in some legitimate form rather than concentrate on the task of killing him. It was Diem's view that there are Americans in the Foreigh Service who are very close to those who tried to kill him on November 11. Lansdale found it impossible to dissuade him that this was a fact. Diem felt confidence in the Americans in the CIA and the MAAG. He had tried to persuade Diem to appoint his brother to an executive position out in the open; but Diem apparently needed the confidence of his brother's advice, given at night and in the early morning; Diem did not believe his brother had executive competence; and the loss of his brother — perhaps in an ambassadorship — would be a traumatic experience for Diem.

- 8. Lansdale said that if Laos goes to the Communists, we might not have time to organize the turn-around required in American and Viet-Nan morale and action.
- guerrillas, a program for which there was no clearcut line of authority. He said the MAAG organization was excellent but had no adequate provision for para-military forces. There was no clear authority in Washington; the funding problem was not clear; and the CIA was properly confined to the training of the FBI-type men to seek out and identify dangerous Communists.
- 10. The President again stated he wants guerrillas to operate in the north and asked what the situation there was. Mr. Dulles replied the people were unhappy and that the government was strong. The military forces consisted of over a quarter of a million men. Moscow had its men in the government bureaus; but the Chinese Communists were more widely spread about in Viet Minh territory.
- 11. Mr. Rusk explained that the diplomats in Viet-Nam face an extremely frustrating task. They were caught between pressing Diem to do things he did not wish to do and the need to convey to him American support. It was a difficult balance to strike; and Diem was extremely sensitive to criticism.

- 12. The President asked whether he should write to Diem. Mr. Rusk said this would be a good idea, as a new approach by the new Ambassador. It was agreed there would be an early Presidential statement backing the effort in Viet-Nam. The President asked how do we change morale; how do we get operations in the north; how do we get moving? It was replied that the funding problem would be difficult. The emergency fund was low. We already had \$41,000,000 committed to Viet-Nam and \$30,000,000 committed to Laos. The President expressed in the meeting, as he expressed to me personally, his desire to be fully informed with respect to the emergency fund. He wishes a Viet-Nam task force set up like the Cuba task force. The question of whether General Lansdale or Mr. Kenneth Young should go to Viet-Nam as the new ambassador, was considered.
- get prompt action on the question of personal responsibility in Washington for the four crises areas: Viet-Nam; Congo; Laos; and Cuba. The President said we must change our course in these areas and we must be better off in three months than we are now:
- 14. In a conversation after the meeting with Mr. McNamara, Mr. Rusk and myself, Mr. Rusk expressed some anxiety that the development of these task forces might obtrude on the normal workings of the government. Mr. McNamara said he understood this; but for crisis situations such measures would have to be accepted.